

The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

No. XXXVI. No. 5411.

號二十一年十月一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1880.

日初月十年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—E. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. H. HENSEN & Co., Kuala Lumpur.

CHINA.—MACRO, MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & Co., Shantou; CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy; WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow; HEDGE & Co., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 2 1/2 " "

" 12 " " 1 1/2 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

M. ERNST IUDWIG REUTER has been authorized to sign our Firm for Procuration.

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1880. no18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents of the ELLIOTTS NATIONAL COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and China.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1880. no13

Entertainment.

S. T. ANDREW'S HALL.

M. R. F. WARRINGTON EASTLAKE will deliver a LECTURE on the CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS, On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 9 p.m.

Proceeds to go to the CITY HALL FUND.

Admission, \$1.

Tickets to be had at MEADE LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 5, 1880. no16

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE and the MEMBERS of the newly formed "KOWLOON RECREATION CLUB" have the pleasure to announce their intention to give a

"Moonlight Masquerade"

At Kowloon,

on MONDAY NEXT,

THE 16TH NOVEMBER.

FRIENDS wishing to participate may obtain their Admission Tickets (at \$2.00) by application to the Committee or to the Undesignated.

A. HAHN, Manager.

6, Queen's Road East, Fletcher's Buildings, Hongkong, November 10, 1880. no10

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY will give their FIRST CONCERT of the SEASON in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL, CITY HALL, ON

FRIDAY EVENING, the 16th Instant, at 9 o'clock.

Further Particulars and Programmes will be shortly published.

Tickets will be obtainable at MEADE LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., on and after TUESDAY Next.

A. P. STOKES,

Hon. Sec. H. K. Choral Society.

Hongkong, November 10, 1880. no20

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

SIGNOR CAGLIO'S New and Much Augmented ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will give their FIRST PERFORMANCE ON

SATURDAY, November 24th.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Family Tickets admitting 8 for Series of eight distinct Performances—

Dress Circle, \$40

Stalls, \$30

Seats may be secured and Tickets obtained at MEADE LANE & WALSH'S.

Hongkong, November 6, 1880. no21

Auctions.

FOR SALE.

E. X. SHAW'S BRANDY, First Quality.

Second Quality.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, October 22, 1880. no22

FOR SALE.

MUNTE PATENT YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, all Sizes.

AND COMPOSITION NAILS, Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Pedder's Wharf Buildings.

Hongkong, July 23, 1880. no16

FOR SALE.

FIVE DOLLARS NOTES of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation numbered 122301 to 122305, dated 23rd May 1877, and signed by Edward Cope, pro Manager and R. A. Nelson pro Accountant, these Notes having been Stolen.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1880. no16

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just Received EX. FRENCH and their NEW STOCK of CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Memorandum Tablets for 1880.

Hingshoo's "Australian Abroad,"

Ceylon, India and Egypt,"

Charles Dickens' "Letters,"

Rushin's "Fox Claveges,"

Sanderson's "Wild Beasts of India,"

Charles Dickens' "Letters,"

Boosey's "Royal Editions of Songs,"

Boosey's "Cavendish Music Books,"

"Les Sirenes," and "Pomona" Waltzes.

VIOLIN STRINGS.

New Designs in MENU CARDS and

GUEST CARDS.

Bramson's "Japanese Coins,"

Imrie's "Japanese Etymology,"

Zola's "Assommoir,"

Zola's "Name,"

Nautical Almanacs for 1881.

Holiday's "Tables of Telegraphic

Transfers,"

W. H. Smith's "Ladies' Magazine,"

and Gentlemen's "CHIT

BOOKS.

A Large Selection of VIOLIN and

PIANO MUSIC.

New Russian CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

Stephen's Blue Black INK.

Draper's Diction INK.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1881.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879.

For Sale.

To Let.

TO LET.—With Possession on the 1st

PROXIMO; the whole of the PRE-

MISES lately in the occupation of the

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, situated in the

best part of Queen's Road, immediately

opposite the Clock Tower, and next to the

Hongkong Club House.

For further Particulars, &c., apply to

SHARP & DANBY.

Hongkong, November 5, 1880.

TO LET.

ON MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS

GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.—

ON MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS

GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 9, 1880. no23

Intimations.

Ninth Volume of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

NOV. 2.—VOL. IX.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW."

CONTAINS—

Frochoo Syllabary.

The Book of Purity and Rest.

Characteristics Chinese Words.

Notes on the Chinese Language.

Notices of Eminent Statesmen of the Pre-

sent Dynasty.

A Chip from Chinese History, or the last

two Emperors of the Great Sung Dy-

nasty, 1101 to 1225.

Undeceived Historical Proofs.

Dr. Williams and the State of "Shi."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

Hongkong, November 11, 1880.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOKONOE MARU," FROM

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above

Vessel are hereby requested to send in

their Bills of Lading for counter-signature,

and take immediate delivery

THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED EX-
"AMERICAN MAIL."

Prime Eastern CHEESE.
Young America CHEESE.
Pine Apple CHEESE.
California BUTTER.
HOPS and MALT.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Soused Pig's FEET.
Split PEAS.
Assorted JAMS.
Assorted VEGETABLES.
Assorted MEATS.
Assorted SOUPS.

GODFISH.
Pig's Head CHEESE.
Devilled HAM.
CAVIARE.
California Golden SYRUP.
CIDER.

Whittaker's HAMS.
Breakfast BACON.
COMB HONEY in Frame and
Picked OX-TONGUES.

Pickled PIG PORK.

Boneless CHICKEN.

Salmon H'LLIERS.

MACKEREL.

Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).
California BISCUITS in Cask and Tins.
Ginger OAKS.

Milk BISCUITS.

Soda BISCUITS.

Wafer BISCUITS.

Alphabet BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Buckwheat FLOUR.
CORNMEAL.
HOMINY, Small and Large.
Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.

SHELLBACK NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
WALNUTS.
SOFT SHELL ALM. NDS.
PEA NUTS.

Canned Table Fruits.
Bartlett PEARS.
PEACHES.
GREENGAGES.
APRICOTS.
QUINCES.
&c., &c.

Tart FRUITS.
Smoked BEEF.
Smoked OX-TONGUES.
Compressed OX-TONGUES.
Mince MEAT.

Compressed Corned BEEF.
Assorted JELLIES in Glass Jars.
Mixed PICKLES.

Assorted PICKLES.

Corned BEEF.

Queen's OLIVES.

Clem CHOWDER.

Sausage MEAT.

California SARDINES.
PORK and BEANS.

Yeast POWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

BEEF in 20lb. Barrels.

Fruit BUTTER.

Cranberry SAUCE.

Apple SAUCE.

Butter BEANS.

Brown BEANS.

We have the following FOR SALE, in
Large or Small Quantities in Bulk:—

Fine Valencia RAISINS.

Fine Patras CURRANTS.

Smyrna FIGS.

Good Breakfast TEA at 25cts per lb.

Fine MIXTURE in 5 & 10 Catty Boxes.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
HOUSEHOLD STORES.

JOHN MOIR & Sons'
CELEBRATED PRESERVES.

We beg to direct special attention to our
well selected Stock of

Wines, Spirits, &c.

HEDDING & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Pts. & Qts.

MILK (Jules) CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts.

CHARLES HEDDING'S WHITE SEAL,
Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE (GOURIER & ADET's),
Pints and Quarts.

CHATEAU LAFAUVE Pints and Quarts.

IRES GRAVES Pints and Quarts.

BREAKFAST GLARET Pints & Quarts.

OLD INVALID OLARET.

S. J. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chablis (Chablis white), Liebfraumilch,

Hockheimer, Niersteiner, Steinberger

Cabinet, Rudesheimer, Bock, Konk-

nig, Victoria, Riesling, Chasselas

Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut

Sauvage, Marsala, Sac-

cone's Pts. Dry White Seal

Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado

Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Company's

Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.

1, 2 and 3-star Hennemy's Brandy, La

Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer

& Co., Brandy, Ronier Guillet &

& Co.'s Brandy, which is highly recom-

mended. Small L.I. Irish Whisky,

Jamieson's Irish Whisky, Royal

Glenlivet Whisky.

AVI Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom

Gin, La Grande Chartreuse, Green

and Yellow, Marsala de Zara,

Quinapao, Pts. & Qts. Anglo-

suma, Baker's and Orange

Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS' ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAW-

DERS, Pints and Quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.

BURKE, Pints and Quarts.

draught ALE and PORTER, by the

Colonel.

ALE, bottled by MACF., E. & Co.

ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Hogsheads

and Kilderkins).

SHIP'S STORES and SAIL-MAKING.

Hongkong, October 8, 1880.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatched
from San Francisco via Yokohama, on
SATURDAY, 13th November, 1880, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. on Saturday, 13th November. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value of
same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to
the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
and Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.

Agent.

Hongkong, October 25, 1880. no13



Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
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CHAS. H. HASWELL, Jr.

Agent.

Hongkong, October 25, 1880. no13

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI
The Steamship
"Ping On,"

Captain G. H. DREWES
will be despatched for the

above Port TO-MORROW, the 13th Inst.,

at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMENS & Co.

Hongkong, November 12, 1880. no13

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND
HAIPHONG.

The Steamship
"Ping On,"

Capt. McCASLIN, will be

despatched for the above

Ports TO-MORROW, the 13th Inst., at 6

p.m., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 12, 1880. no13

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship
"Namo,"

Capt. WESTROY, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, at

Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

Hongkong, November 12, 1880. no13

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"Napo,"

Capt. CHARLES WHITE,

will be despatched for the above

Ports on SATURDAY, the 20th Instant,

at 3 p.m.

THE TRADE REPORT OF AMOY.

In the report of Mr H. E. Holson, Commissioner of Customs, Amoy, for the year 1879, we find it set forth that the trade done during that season was fairly remunerative to both foreign and native merchants, but in the larger run more especially favoured the interests of the latter. The grain crops of the neighbourhood were plentiful and the food supply was ample and cheap, foreign markets being drawn on only to a very trifling extent. The sugar crop proved the third heaviest since the opening of the port, and whilst there was a lack of demand for foreign countries yet the prices realised were high enough to secure profit to growers. The yield of local tea plantations was an exceedingly small one, the smallest but one, in fact, since the port came into notice as a 'tea producer'; but the high prices which ruled towards the middle and close of the season must have proved remunerative to planters and dealers and probably covered the losses sustained on the opening of the market. Dealers in opium and foreign piece goods were understood to express satisfaction with the outturn of transactions; and it is a most significant fact to record that the year closed without any failures being announced amongst native hongs. Having summarised matters as quoted above the Commissioner proceeds to remark on the various branches of trade which engaged attention. Of cotton goods of all descriptions the importations amounted to 100,181 pieces, which is less than the quantity imported in 1878 by 5,062 pieces; the last year's importation is said to form a decidedly meagre supply if it is only considered what a wide area of country ought to be furnished from that port. The best seasons for these fabrics were 1876, '70 and '78, in each of which the 'deliveries' exceeded 200,000 pieces. Regarding other foreign imports there is some interesting information given. Rangoon cotton was delivered to the extent of 15,205 piculs, against 9,656 piculs last year, whilst yarns of Bombay and English muslins were in excess by 1,073 piculs equalling 24,354 piculs in all. Although, during the winter, for clothing is in requisition, thus testifying to the chilliness of the Amoy climate and the necessity for warm clothing, yet the demand for woollens has shown no vitality since the opening of the port. The greatest importations were during the season now reported on and amounted to 8,173 pieces. Concerning metals we find that there has been no great development in this branch of trade either. Manufactured iron of all kinds was laid down to the extent of 3,291, being the largest import to date, save in 1876, when 4,224 piculs arrived. Of lead and tin comparatively little was required during 1879 owing to excessive arrivals of both in previous years. In 1877 and 1878, over 20,000 piculs of lead, and 19,000 piculs of tin were imported each season. Of steel and quicksilver the demand apparently requires on average no more than 400 piculs; the largest consignments of each were received in 1876, when they equalled 500 to 600 piculs. It is remarked that most of the quicksilver is forwarded under Transit pass to Chang-chou, where there is carried on an extensive manufacture of mirrors and vermillion. Old iron collected by Chinese in Singapore, Java, Siam, Manila, and Saigon, and representing wreckage and materials from vessels condemned, and broken up, was imported to the extent of 4,046 and disposed of to native blacksmiths to be worked up into the various agricultural and domestic implements which they manufacture. The introduction of this material from a distance, remarks the Commissioner, proves how keen the natives are as money makers, how no opportunity likely to prove remunerative is missed, and again, as the same old material was imported almost entirely by steamers, to what low rates competition has reduced freight in the Eastern Seas. Twenty years back, he says, such freight would have been rejected as hardly fit for a venerable Siam ship or a converted junk, much less for a steamer. As to Opium the gross import for the season was 7,426 piculs, of which 2,792 piculs were re-exported, principally to Formosa, leaving a net import for local consumption of 4,630 piculs. These figures show an increase over all previous net consignments of 483 piculs. Foreign opium has not so far failed to compete with the locally produced drug, at least not in the immediate neighbourhood of the port; on this the Commissioner adduces as reasons for the increased supply,—(1) that the vice of smoking is more and more extending itself, and (2) that leniency on the part of the local authorities has resulted in the drug being forwarded from Amoy to markets supplied until lately from Foochow or Swatow. Nominally, Mr Holson points out, like rates remain the same as in 1859, in which year Mr Commissioner Hughes was at great pains to prove how excessive local taxation was successfully stifling the legitimate trade of the port; but on enquiry it was found that, nowadays, published like rates are by no means adhered to, but are simply augmented or decreased as it is found necessary to compete with the rival like offices at Swatow or Foochow in order to secure a local revenue of so much. Some interesting information is given with regard to native opium, for which we find room in our local columns. Dealing next with sundry foreign imports a vast amount of miscellaneous information is given. Flour shows largely in excess, whilst bichde-mer, mangrove bark, oilcake, olivets, rattans, and rice were not in such full supply as usual. With regard to rice it is stated that the cargoes of last year formed the shortest supply since 1874 and 1876. The average annual importation for the last eight years has been 234,000 piculs or thereabouts, but the supply for 1870 was drawn almost entirely from home markets. Native-grown rice, to the extent of 263,121 piculs, and wheat to the extent of 120,202 piculs, were delivered ex-vessels arriving from Shanghai. With regard to the direct import trade with foreign countries there was a falling off in that with Great Britain by H.K. Ts.

2,800 as compared with 1878 in consequence of a shorter supply of coal; of H.K. Ts. 65,421 in the Straits trade, resulting from diminished arrivals of metals, tin in particular; of H.K. Ts. 310,680 in that with Japan, due to lack of demand for rice and wheat; of H.K. Ts. 76,231 with South America, consequent on a cessation of guano shipments; of H.K. Ts. 25,000 with the Philippines caused by shorter shipments of brown sugar, olivets and olives; and of H.K. Ts. 10,000 with Cochin-China, the result of depression in the salt and dried fish trade. There was thus a total decrease to the extent of H.K. Ts. 515,382, against which, has to be put an increase in the value of transactions with Australia consequent on larger consignments of coal by H.K. Ts. 9,716 and in those of Siam by H.K. Ts. 3,151, resulting from somewhat larger shipments of Sesamum seed and dried mussels. Trade with Hongkong owing to heavier arrivals of opium was enhanced in value by H.K. Ts. 203,151; but this, writes the Commissioner, 'is a development not likely to be viewed with satisfaction by those who hope for a sound and progressive extension of the general capabilities of the port and neighbourhood.'

With regard to the trade in native produce we learn that of beancake and beans for Newchwang and Cheho, the importations were nearly 1,000,000 piculs in the proportion of 57,6194 piculs of the former and 413,350 piculs of the latter; these forming the largest importation since the opening of the port by H.K. Ts. 203,151; but this, writes the Commissioner, 'is a development not likely to be viewed with satisfaction by those who hope for a sound and progressive extension of the general capabilities of the port and neighbourhood.'

Mr Holson's report contains a mass of information which, even summarised as we have done it, covers a considerable space.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE NEXT ENGLISH MAIL, by the P. & O. steamer *Ancon*, which brings London-dates to the 8th ult., is now due.

THE NEXT AMERICAN MAIL may be expected here on or about the 18th inst., (Thursday next) by the P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, which brings San Francisco dates to the 19th ult.

THE BATTERY of R. A. stationed here will commence their annual course of target practice at Stanley on Monday or Tuesday next. The necessary ammunition, &c. will be issued to-morrow, when also party, or the whole of the impedimenta will be sent to the scene of the exercise.

THE CRICKET MATCH between the Old Residents in China and the New Comers was commenced this afternoon about half past three o'clock, and at the drawing of the wickets the 'Giffard' or New Comers, who went in first, had scored 116 runs for seven wickets down. The match is to be continued to-morrow.

A REQUIEM MASS was celebrated at Macao to-day for the repose of the soul of the late Commandant Heja, who was so foully murdered some days since by a soldier of the Garrison. The Consul's body attended, in addition to the other High Officials.

We understand that the manner of dealing with the murderer Pacheco is at present uncertain, instructions having been asked for from Lisbon. It is earnestly to be hoped that a salutary example will be made of the prisoner who has so brutally enraged the laws of discipline and of humanity.

WE ARE SORRY TO HEAR that Drum-Major Windrum, of the 27th Inniskillings, was sent over to Kowloon on Wednesday last to a hospital tent erected there for infectious cases, having developed symptoms of diphtheria. The case does not appear to be a serious one, as it was taken in time, and there is every probability of the patient soon being able to resume his duties.

Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to isolate any cases of this insidious disease which may occur, and prevent it from spreading among the men of the Regiment. The precautions are being made all the more strict on the present occasion on account of the recent death of a private of the regiment through the same dangerous and infectious disease.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Trenerry.)

FRIDAY, NOV. 12.

STREET GAMBLING.

Lai Atkow, 23, a chair-cooie, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the stocks for two hours at the scene of the offence, for gambling in the public street.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy.)

PUBLIC GAMBLING.

An Ayim, 30, hawk, Chan Akwai, 23, Lai Atkow, and others, were charged by Justice Akwing with public gambling at No. 26, Yat-mai, on the 10th ult.

The first prisoner was convicted of keeping a gambling house, and was fined \$50, to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour; second and third defendants were fined \$20 each, it is said, one month's imprisonment with hard labour; the other two prisoners were fined \$5 each, or ten days' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISHONORED.

Thomas Garcia, 25, seaman, who was remanded on the 11th inst., on suspicion of insanity, was again brought up.

Defendant had also been examined by the Colonial Surgeon, and was certified to be suffering from severe constipation, and was discharged.

NUISANCES.

Several persons appeared on summons issued by the Inspector of Nuisances for depositing rubbish and unlawful places, and various defendants were fined in sums ranging from 50 cents to \$1 each.

STEALING AND RECOVERING STOLEN FISH.

Lo Kow U, 21, a cooie, was convicted of stealing some salt fish, to the value of \$2, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour; and then to be imprisoned for three weeks with hard labour, for receiving the said fish knowing it to be stolen.

THE JINJIESCHA NUHANCE.

Wong Afuk, 62, a cooie, was fined \$1, in default, be imprisoned for five days with hard labour, for carelessly driving his jinjiescha.

she, on the 11th inst., and thereby injuring the complainant by causing the wheel of the jinjiescha to run over his foot.

PETTY LARCENY.

Lum A-ung, 40, a chair-cooie, was fined \$5, with alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, for stealing a piece of wood, valued 20 cents, on the 11th inst.

GAMBLING AND ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

Ho Achan, who was remanded yesterday, on a charge of street gambling, and assaulting the police, was brought up again, and further remanded until the 18th inst.

LA ROYAL FROM THE FERRER.

Li Yee, 22, butcher, was remanded to-morrow, on a charge of stealing 63 cents in broken silver from complainant's person, on the 11th inst., the prisoner being admitted to bail in two sureties of \$100 each.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before His Honor the Prince Judge, F. Snowden, Reg.)

Friday, November 12th.

THE CHINESE LIBEL CASE.

TANG YAT-CHING TANG YAN C. KONG CHIN, \$500.—This was an action to recover damages for a libel alleged to have been published in the *Chinese Mail*.

Mr Holmes (of Messrs. Stephens and Holmes) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr H. L. Denny for the defendant.

His Honour said he had intended to refer to this case on Friday last, but it had not then been brought to his recollection in any way and it had escaped his memory. He had gone carefully through the papers and had read the libel; it was there was no doubt, a very gross libel; all sorts of gross charges had been brought against the plaintiff, which, if the matter had gone before a jury, would have been held by them to entitle him to heavy damages. The plaintiff, he presumed, did not wish to be vindictive; he merely wished to establish his character and free himself from these charges. The least that ought to be done by the defendant was to publish an ample apology to be dictated by Mr Holmes, which apology should be published in such papers as Mr Holmes might think necessary, the defendant being willing to pay the plaintiff the sum of \$50 and to sue him for damages.

Mr Holmes said that had the matter been gone fully into he would have been prepared to give further damages.

Mr Denny remarked that he would have been in any case prepared to argue that the damages were quite sufficient; especially considering the position of the plaintiff and the whole circumstances. However, as His Honour had given this opinion, he would be prepared to put the recommendation before his clients.

The Judge said Mr Denny's client was bound by it.

Mr Denny reminded His Honour that it had been distinctly agreed that his client was not to be bound by it. Mr Holmes had expressed his willingness to be bound by it, but had said he would prefer to have the final disposal of the case left open, and this had been agreed to by both parties and by the Court.

His Honour remembered something of that. He now recommended that course, then.

Mr Holmes said that if this recommendation was not accepted, he would have the right to appeal to the other High Officials.

Mr Denny promised to let Mr Holmes know in the course of the day whether the recommendation from the Court would be accepted by the defendant or not.

The Judge remarked that the apology would be drawn up by Mr Holmes.

Mr Denny said it would, of course, be drawn up in reasonable terms.

His Honour said the apology would probably have to be inserted, of course, more than once.

Mr Holmes reminded the Court that his client had been put to considerable expense in defending the case in the Police Court.

His Honour knew nothing about that.

Mr Denny remarked that Mr Holmes' client had been convicted and sentenced for the charge heard against him in the Police Court, with which this suit had nothing to do.

Mr Holmes said that his client was not convicted for what was alleged against him in that libel. Besides, the plaintiff in this case had paid him the usual fee of \$25 to look after his interests in the Police Court case. He would have used this fact as an argument to the Court as to the amount of damages.

Mr Holmes said that his client was not convicted for what was alleged against him in that libel. Besides, the plaintiff in this case had paid him the usual fee of \$25 to look after his interests in the Police Court case. He would have used this fact as an argument to the Court as to the amount of damages.

Mr Holmes said he knew nothing whatever about the Police Court case, and could not go into it.

Judgment was then entered in accordance with His Honour's decision \$60 and costs, and apology to be published.

for him from time to time in advance. The \$25 per head allowed for Messrs. the member caterers had to find beer, claret and water as well. There were three in the Mess at first, five latterly. His wages had been paid him regularly up to the date of his discharge, and when he left a few dollars he was due to certain people to whom he had been entitled to pay him, and these provisions were paid to him, and he had no surplus.

This mode of dealing, Mr Sullivan explained, was rendered necessary by recent occurrences, two or three boys on board different ships treated on another footing drawing the mess money for the month and never being seen again. Judgment, for defendant.

MORE EXORTIONATE COOLIES.

The only other case which was of any public interest was in which two chair coolies sued Mr. East de Silva for \$11, odd, wages.

They swore, they were engaged during the whole month and had only received \$1. Mr. East de Silva swore that they were only engaged for ten days and that he had paid them some \$3 odd. He produced his cash book to prove the payment. They had been dismissed without any notice.

Mr. East de Silva contended that the question was not raised by the Summons.

The case occupied the Court for a length of time altogether out of proportion with its importance or public interest and was eventually settled by the defendant being ordered to pay the coolies at the rate of 36 cents a day for the period he admitted having them, less the amount he had paid them on account according to his cash book; the coolies to get their costs.

Several times during the case, in view of the repeated correction of the Judge, the defendant characterised the plaintiff's evidence as gross perjury and at the close of the case asked the Court to consider for contempt in so perjuring themselves.

The Judge declined to take any action of the kind.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LALES AND PENATES.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, Nov. 11.

Six.—The ancients, from whom we have received, with more or less improvement or adulteration, all the advantages we at present enjoy, were always careful in their adoration of the Lales and Penates, and the Chinese, in whom we find many of the customs of the Ancients in a fossilised state, seem to follow the practice of our ancestors in this respect. The Lales, as we know, were the souls of departed persons who had lived well and discharged the duties of their station; the Penates on the other hand were divinities somewhat of the character of canonised Saints as reverenced by our Roman Catholic Brethren. No Roman household was complete without its Lales and Penates, and no Roman Colony could exist without them. The Lales were the souls of departed persons who had lived well and discharged the duties of their station; the Penates on the other hand were divinities somewhat of the character of canonised Saints as reverenced by our Roman Catholic Brethren. No Roman household was complete without its Lales and Penates, and no Roman Colony could exist without them. The Lales, as we know, were the souls of departed persons who had lived well and discharged the duties of their station; the Penates on the other hand were divinities somewhat of the character of canonised Saints as reverenced by our Roman Catholic Brethren. No Roman household was complete without its Lales and Penates, and no Roman Colony could exist without them.

Mr Holmes, who had given this opinion, he was then paid a glowing tribute to the Rev. Mr. Foss, who is shortly expected back here, and concluded his remarks by saying he was about to leave us with deep regret. He had tried to do his duty to the best of his ability. He had not sponged out the state containing his shortcomings, but had kept it steadily before him. He was about to part from us when he said, 'I am afraid to die.' Sin was the cause. If there were no sin in this world, we should long to leave it to the stars, and we could say of the dead, 'They are not dead, but only gone on before.' 'O grave, where is thy victory?' shows us there must be another world, otherwise there would be no fear to conquer. To the true believer the grave has no victory. It was shorn of its victory when our Saviour gave up his life in our cause. He then pointed out how strange it is that seeing, whereas in the last six commandments dealt with offenses against ourselves and our neighbours, the first four had only reference to our duty towards God, yet how severe we were against crimes mentioned in the last six and how leniently we treated those who broke the first four. How full of love is He who gave us life, from whom we derive every blessing that we enjoy. Yet He only asks us for one day out of the seven to be set apart exclusively for His worship. How many there are, he continued—in this community who never think of entering a church on the Sabbath day, but rather make the day one of pleasure-seeking and feasting! He then paid a glowing tribute to the Rev. Mr. Foss, who is shortly expected back here, and concluded his remarks by saying he was about to leave us with deep regret. He had tried to do his duty to the best of his ability. He had not sponged out the state containing his shortcomings, but had kept it steadily before him. He was about to part from us when he said, 'I am afraid to die.'

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5411.—NOVEMBER 12, 1880.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at £6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. More detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two issues were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a state. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*—: "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which must serial a year or two ago, has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, appears destined to occupy a similar position in China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and difficulties involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-yo, by Mr. E. G. Bowen, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is, of course, derived from the native community, among whom also are to be found the contractors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-subversive in tone, in almost limitless extent, on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while, on the other, it gives every aid that can be given to its foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, Local Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEORGE MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
Papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, & any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

We have instituted as an experiment a *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a **SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY**, applications for enrolment in which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong, Central, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Musidore Hall, Zetland Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Stores Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hosier, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, HICKEL & CO.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requisites of all descriptions.—WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gun-makers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEAKERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. | Hour, 20 cts.

Three hours, 50 cts. | Six hours, 70 cts.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00

Three Coolies, 85

Two Coolies, 70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50

Three Coolies, 1.20

Two Coolies, 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$0.60

Three Coolies, 50

Two Coolies, 40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, \$1.00

Three Coolies, 85

Two Coolies, 70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) 5 cts., \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cts. | 10 cents.

Half day, 35 cents.

Day, 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pounds per Day, \$5.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
pounds per Load, 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
pounds per Day, 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
pounds per Day, 1.75

2nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
pounds per Load, 1.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
pounds per Day, 1.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 800
pounds, Half Day, 50

Sampan.

or Pullway Boats per Day, \$1.00

One Hour, 20

Half an Hour, 10

After 6 p.m., 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

TELENT COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 35 cents.

Half Day, 20

Three Hours, 12

One Hour, 5

Half Hour, 8

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

HONGKONG RATES OF POSTAGE.

(Revised June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged an double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such a parcel or packet of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers may not be folded together as one or in any way whatever be inserted except half fold Supplements. Printed matter may be, however, enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied documents, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 6 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 2 inches by 6 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labrador, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:

Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.

Post Cards, 8 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz.

Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:

Letters, 10

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5

Books & Patterns, 6

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, 30

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5

Books & Patterns, 10

Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 12

Registration, 10

Newspapers, 2